Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Telecommunications and Energy
Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light Company
Docket No. D.T.E. 02-24/25
Record Request Response

Record Request No.: AG-RR-46 (Gas)

(a) What is the meaning of the percentages for type of gas which appear on Attachment AG-19 (Gas)? (b) What was the basis on which these percentages were calculated? Please provide workpapers showing this calculation. (c) If this is based on actual data, what was the date of the data. (d) Will the calculation be updated every year? (e) Is the interpretation of the Pipeline number per HLF class, for instance, that 59% of the peak day use is assumed to be provided by pipeline gas? (f) Is it also correct that class G53-HLF would be assigned the costs of 7581 Dekatherms of Peaking gas? (g) Where and how are the cost per Dekatherm of Peaking Gas calculated?

Response:

(a) The percentages are for each part of the Gas Division's portfolio. The Gas Division has a certain amount of firm pipeline, storage, and peaking supplies. These percentages are used to assign capacity to suppliers of firm transportation customers.

(b) The percentages are derived using the Peak Day Requirement (MDQ - Maximum Daily Quantity) figures provided in Attachment AG-RR-19 (Gas). These figures represent forecast sendout by class for a theoretical design day in January 2001. These results are then used to fill first pipeline capacity, storage, and peaking service in that order. Once that calculation is completed, the HLF and LLF classes' pipeline MDQ, storage MDQ, and peaking service MDQ are totaled, as shown on Attachment AG-RR-19 (Gas). The percentages are then calculated by dividing the pipeline, storage, or peaking service MDQ for each class (HLF and LLF), by the total MDQ for the class. For example, the capacity assignment amount of 38% for pipeline capacity for the LLF class is calculated by dividing 7,053 MDQ by the class total MDQ of 18736. Note that the storage amount for the LLF class was rounded to 25% so that the total assignment equals 100%.

(c) See response to (b).

(d) The calculation is done on a yearly basis in accordance with FG&E's tariff, Section 13 Capacity Assignment provided in Attachment 1 AG-7-21 (Gas). As indicated in Section, 13.3.8, the Capacity Allocators for each class of Customers billed under the Company's Schedule of Rates shall be set forth annually in Appendix A to the Terms and Conditions. Section 13.6.1 also indicates the Company shall adjust the capacity assignments previously made to a Supplier to conform with the Company's resource and requirements plans. FG&E files revised allocators with the MDTE for approval on an annual basis to reflect its current resource and supply requirements

(e) Yes, the interpretation of the Pipeline number for the HLF class, is that 59% of the peak day use is assumed to be provided by pipeline gas.

(f) No, is it not correct that class G-53-HLF would be assigned the costs of 7,581 decatherms of Peaking gas. First, the 7,581 decatherms of peaking gas corresponds to the MDQ for all

classes in total, not just the G-53 class. Second, as discussed above, the 7,581 is based on a forecast of January 2001. The forecast is used to determine the pro-rata shares of capacity, which will not exactly correspond to the actual decatherms of capacity assigned. Assuming an exact correspondence, the G-53 class would receive the costs associated with 24% of peaking gas, or 691 decatherms as shown on Attachment AG-RR-19 (Gas). Also note, that capacity allocations to suppliers are done in blocks of 200 decatherms. Therefore if a supplier was assigned 200 decatherms based on only G-53-HLF customers, the supplier would be allocated 118 decatherms of pipeline, 34 decatherms of storage and 48 decatherms of peaking. In theory, if the entire G-53 class was subjected to capacity assignment, blocks of 200 decatherms would be assigned until such time as the entire 691 decatherms were assigned.

(g) See response to AG-RR-47.

Person Responsible: Karen M. Asbury